App. F. IX-4

Previous References 1933. (47)

File No. 247/33
Serial Nos. 1

Later References
G.7.404-34(1-2) PRESERVED

Preserve

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B for January, 1934

SUBJECT.

Compilation of Capital & Revenue accounts for the Krishnarajasagara & other allied works.

1) To Comptroller, Dt. Mysore, Pwr. Comm. & Ch. Engineer, K.R.S. works.
Jl 4183-6 dt. 24.1.34
Issues instructions on the above

21/5/34

KRISHNARAJA SAGAR. &
SECRETARIATS.

TO THE DEWAN OF MYSO

Subject:- Charges for abatement of
Revenue to Krishnarajasagara C
cost.

Reference:- First Member's remarks
25th January 1926 (Flag 'A').

(Through the Financial Secretary to

In this office Note No. 44 dated
23rd July 1925 and No.44 dated 19/26th
November 1925, the points at issue h
been clearly stated.

2. The note refers to the finan
aspects of the scheme as they affect
old wet lands, and the advantages de
by these lands have been assessed as
possible in money value. The impro
and assurance in the source of suppl
points generally taken into consider
at the resettlement operations; and
only fair that a small portion of
hanced assessment should be credite
Reservoir Project which causes the
ment.

3. The two incontestable point
red to in Note No. 44 are (1) loss
revenue on the lands resumed

revenue under the High Level Canal to the extent that stored water is to be made available to the existing irrigation in accordance with Government Order No.115-126/KSS.723-34 dated 1st September 1924. The latter also is as stated in ~~xx~~ Note No. 44 dated 19/26th November 1926 likely to amount to Rs 40,000/-. Flag - E.

4. Again, some credit should be also allowed to the reservoir for the benefit derived by the upper irrigation. But for the reservoir, such an improved condition of supply in the upper channels would not have come about. At the sametime it is difficult to state, what exactly will be the amount that has to be credited to the Reservoir on this account. A fair amount seems to be Rs 32,000 to Rs 48,000 as stated in the Note dated 12th January 1926 (Flag B). Anyhowm it can be confidently stated that the loss of revenue due to submersion will not be more than the loss of revenue to the project, due to setting apart of some water for the benefit of the old irrigation and reducing new irrigation to that extent and other direct benefits to the old irrigation; it would therefore appear to be enough if the losses due to submersion and gains due to the reservoir are equated and the debits to the capital cost of the reservoir of charges due to abatement of land revenue are waived.

5. It has to be stated that the insistence to charge every loss to the

project and ignoring all gains arising from it would not be quite fair to the scheme.

6. The draft order will be suitably modified on receipt of final orders.

S. Srinivasa Iyengar
14/3

Offg: Secretary to Government,
Krishnarajasagara Works.

Bangalore,
14th March '32.

15/3

VMS.

Serial No.

8 Forwarded with Compliments to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore for favour of opinion.

Bangalore 5.4.1932.

S. Shivalinga Aiyar
Offg. Secretary to Government
K.R.S. Works.

5/4/32 6/4/32

D.Dy. 2274/32-33
Encl. Enclosure file

9 Returned with compliments.

10. As far as I have been able to make out, the following questions require a decision:-

(1) Whether the value of the dry lands which were either in holding or were Government waste -- assessed and unassessed -- and which have been submerged by the construction of the Reservoir, should be debited to the Capital account of the project.

(2) Whether the value of the submerged wet land should similarly be debited.

(3) Whether the project should receive credit on account of the area set apart for free grants to the Palace, Military applicants etc., out of the lands acquired for the project.

(4) Whether the project should get credit for the loss of assessment on the areas granted to the Palace and to the Government Agricultural Farm,

and (5) Whether the project should get credit on

on account of improved supply for the existing wet irrigation both below and above the Reservoir.

11. On the first question, there is no difference of opinion. It is agreed that the value of the land whether assessed or unassessed, such as it was, should be debited to the capital cost of the Reservoir, the value being determined on a consideration of the extent and quality of the land submerged. There is no difficulty in fixing the value, in the case of assessed land, as it is usual to take 25 times the assessment to represent it. In the case of unassessed lands - which might have been culturable or not culturable, some investigation as to the quality of the land would have been necessary, but as it is too late now to undertake this investigation owing to the lands being under water already, I would suggest that the dry rate of assessment in respect of the unassessed portion may be taken at 8 annas less than the dry rate on neighbouring assessed land. Such reduction is necessary as some portions might have been hilly, rocky etc. This is about as fair a method as I can think of for fixing the value.

12. In regard to the second question, there can be no doubt that the capitalised value of the wet lands actually submerged by the Reservoir must be debited to its cost. As there is no difficulty in fixing this value, no further remarks are called for.

13. I now take up the third point, viz., the area of 1926 acres granted free to the Palace, Military applicants etc. This is comprised partly of lands which were acquired for the Reservoir under the Scheme of 1/3rd surrender for settling the displaced population, and partly of Government unoccupied waste. It is noticed that on this point also, the opinion is unanimous that the value of the lands should be given credit for in the accounts of the project. The question is as to how this value is to be determined. In regard to valuation of the lands which were Government waste

and have become wet by irrigation from the Reservoir water, I agree to the procedure proposed by the Financial Secretary in his Note dated 6th January 1925, that the project may be given credit for value in the form of full price of 1/3rd area to be surrendered under the general scheme of 1/3rd surrender and of cash contribution for another 1/3rd.

14 As regards the lands which had been acquired for the Reservoir under the scheme of 1/3 surrender, these lands were the property of the Reservoir, and as such, the project has to be credited with the wet value of these lands, or what these lands would have fetched if they had been sold as wet lands.

15 The claim of the project for the wet assessment on account of the lands granted to the Palace and the Government Agricultural Farm is also a reasonable one. The water rate part of the assessment of these lands and its capitalised value may be deducted in the capital accounts of the Project.

16 In regard to the last question, viz., credit to the project on account of the improved supply for wet irrigation, both below and above the Reservoir, this may be considered under two divisions viz., lands which were already wet, but which have now received an assured supply on account of the construction of the Reservoir, and lands which according to Mamool, were in receipt of hot weather supplies which supplies are now of an assured character. I do not think that it is possible to doubt the propriety of giving credit to the Reservoir account under both these heads. The irrigation in the Cauvery Valley was practically dependent on the flow in the river which ~~prant~~ particularly, after the construction of the Sivasamudram Works, was of an uncertain and precarious nature. The Reservoir has made the supply to these lands an assured one and under Section 54 of the Land Revenue Code, such supply would be a ground for increasing the water rate leviable on the land. The Government

Krishnarajasagara Secretariat. | File No. of 192 .

Serial No.

4b
IVo.C. 220/K.S.S
Enc: one file
AR 8. 6. 33

18 Returned with Compliments to the Financial Secretary to Govt: with reference to his minute Dated 2nd April 1932 on this Office Note No: D 350/K.S. of 14/15th March 1932.

19.
2. The Revenue Commissioner's opinion on the subject is flagged R, and I agree with him on all the points.

S. Srinivasa Aiyar
8/6
Secretary to Government
Krishnarajasagara Works

MK

Ft. 3612/9-6-33

8/6/33

MCF 8.6.33.

20. Forwarded with compliments to the Comptroller for favour of remarks, if any.

B.V.
M Shamanna
Financial Secretary to Govt

23-6-33

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE BANGALORE
617/SA
26 JUNE 1933
KRS.

No. 58/8/C
1/8/33

FINANCIAL SECRETARY
1 AUG 1933
No.

Returned with Compliments.

21 I agree with the Revenue Commissioner that there is no need to set off debitable items and creditable items against one another when they can be ascertained with same definiteness. The items which cannot be assessed may be so set off. The items may be viewed and debited or that can be assessed

WD 2361—GPB—1,500—17-3-28

credited as the case may be.

The land revenue actually lost may be capitalised and debited to the project. Adjustment on this account seems to have been made up to the end of 1926-27. For later submersion adjustment has to be made.

It does not seem necessary to take unassessed waste land into account in this connection. Land in holding and unassessed land, which it may be believed would have come under holding in some short time if the reservoir had not submerged it, need only be considered. There is nothing in the new acct code requiring capitalisation of revenue on land which has not even been assessed. The suggestion of the Revenue Commt that unassessed land may be considered as likely to have given revenue on the average at 8as less than the dry assessment in the neighbourhood seems hard on the project. I am not aware if this is done in other projects but would in any case consider the loss rather unassessable and set it off against the general improvement which made a higher rate of assessment possible at resettlement on lands under the reservoir.

22. Credit should be given to the project for values of lands obtained by surrender and contribution in respect of water, also for value and contribution in respect

Serial No.

acquired for the project both of land, gifted to institutions and made over to the Palace or given away to private individuals.

23. The valuation of improved supply under the reservoir is difficult. I would leave it as an intangible item and as proposed at the end of the last para but one set it off against the loss of revenue on unassessed land submerged by the reservoir

24. The Revenue Commissioner apparently does not agree to the proposal of the Spl Officer to set off against wet land submerged by the reservoir extension of wet cultivation under anicuts higher up. If the extension is as stated more than the area submerged and the cost of the works which made it possible has been charged in the estimates of the KRS works the set off is justifiable. Whether this is so is to be verified in the Revenue and the PW Departments.

M. Venkatesaliyengar
Comptroller

28.7.33

25 I fully concur with the views expressed by the Revenue Commissioner and agreed to by the Secretary Krishnarajasagara Works.

+C 3612/2-8-33

26 The present proposals are/merely intended to indicate I believe the financial results of the project in the Pro-forma

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

File No. of 193 | General and Revenue Secretariat

FK 3612

(Capital and Revenue) accounts of the Project and involve no adjustments in accounts. If this be the case, there can ~~therefore~~ be no objection to accept the proposal of the Revenue Commissioner in regard to the manner of calculating the amounts of the several debit and credit items on some equitable basis.

27 If on the other hand actual adjustments are to be effected in accounts, it is necessary to have an estimate of ~~its~~ their effects upon our Capital and Revenue position and the demand heads affected by it.

AG 1/8/33

SG 2/8/33.

NO. 56 | W.A.D.K.R. 10.10.33.

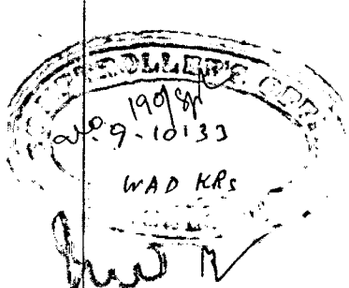
28. Forwarded with Compliments to the Comptroller of Mysore for favour of intimating whether the proposals will not involve actual adjustments between Revenue and P.W. Departments (K.R.S. Works)

No. W. 0. 48 / 14. 5. 5- 9 10/33.

Babu Bhima Rao
for Secretary to Government
7/10/33

AG 7/10/33

Supt K.R. Sagara Works



29 Returned with Compliments:-

30 As per para 722 and 723 of Mysore Public Works Account Code, Capitalised abatement of land revenue is treated as an indirect charge. If sanction of Government is obtained to treat other items of charges and receipts also (vide Revenue Commissioner's

26.7.18/-
14/10/33

Serial No.

DEWAN'S OFFICE 30471 10 NOV 1933

Commissioner's note) as "Indirect charges and receipts" they will not have to be adjusted in accounts. Otherwise value of land surrendered in lieu of acreage contribution and set apart for free grants to the Palace, Military applicants etc., will have to be adjusted in accounts. Loss of Revenue to the Project on this account will also have to be capitilised and deducted out of the amount of abatement of land revenue to be debited to the Project. Sanction of Government is necessary for this also, since such deduction is not contemplated in the Code.

B

M. Venkatesalyengar

Comptroller.

31. Development Secretary through the Financial Secretary

32.

33.

34.

35 Retd with Compliments to K.R.S Secrt

36.

SECRETARIAT 1446 6 NOV. 1933 No. 3493

WD 762—GPB—3,600—17-10-30

Krishnarajasagara Secretariat. | File No. W.O.70 K.SS. of 192 .

Serial No.

37. Forwarded with compliments to the Financial Secretary to Govt: for favour of issue of necessary orders

DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL 17 JAN. 1934 Ex. 561.

1611

S. Srinivasa Aiya 14/11/33
Secretary to Government
Mgr KR Sagara Works
13.11.33.

13/11/33

Draft Government order submitted for approval.

18.12.33

(Fl Secy) 18/12/33

(Dewan Mysore Ex Officio) 4/1/34

5/1/34.

5/1/34

MCT 6/1/34 No.D.219 KSS

17-1-34

18.1.34

Fe 4183-G by 24/1/34

Printed

TYPING SECTION 16 JAN 1934 GEN'L & REV. SECTT.

03

1-3-34

WD 2835—GPB—2,000—18-4-29

F.7 247.33.1

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore

Read

1. G O No. Fl 7513-62 G F 245-16-4 dated 10th June 1918 issuing instructions regarding the maintenance of Capital and Revenue Accounts of Krishnarajasagara and Allied works etc.

2. G.O.No.Fl 5991-6029 G F 141-20-3 dated 4th April 1921 regarding the allocation of revenue derived from certain channels above the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir.

3. Correspondence ending with Note dated 14/15th March 1932 from the Secretary Krishnarajasagara works.

4. Unofficial note No. D 1 Dis 2274-32-33 dated 4th June 1933 of the Rev: Commr. Mysore (To be printed in extenso).

Order thereon No. Fe 4183-6

Dated 24/1/34

In accordance with ~~According to~~ para 6 of the Government order dated 10th June 1918 read above, ~~it has been laid down that~~ the charges for abatement of land revenue on submerged lands capitalised at 25 times the annual assessment have to be ~~charged~~ added to the capital cost of the K R S project. The Secretary, K R S works made certain proposals for waiving or reducing these charges on the ground that there are certain credits to be afforded to the project estimate. As stated by the Revenue Commissioner, the following questions require a decision:~~/~~

(i) Whether the value of the dry lands

which were either in holding or were Government waste--assessed and unassessed--and which have been submerged by the construction of the Reservoir, should be debited to the capital account of the project.

(2)Whether the value of the submerged wet land should similarly be debited.

(3)Whether the project should receive credit on account of the area set apart for free grants to the Palace, Military ~~gp~~licants etc, out of the lands acquired for the project.

(4)Whether the project should get credit for the loss of assessment on the areas granted to the Palace and to the Government Agricultural Farm

and (5)Whether the project should get credit on account of improved supply for the existing wet irrigation both below and above the Reservoir.

2. Government ~~agree with the Revenue Commissioner~~ and direct that the value of each of the above items ~~may~~ be assessed separately in accordance with the suggestions of the Revenue Commissioner and ~~unnahad~~ shown as ~~an~~ indirect charges or indirect receipts of the project in the Proforma Administrative Accounts of the Project.

3. The Comptroller is requested to take necessary action in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner.

4. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to furnish him with the figures to be taken in the Administrative Accounts under all these items.

W 4/1/34

Financial Secretary.

18-12-33 18/12/33.

To

The Comptroller
The Chief Engineer and Secretary, K R S works
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore
The Revenue Commissioner, Mysore

P. 2674 (9434)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Read -

1. Government Order No.Fl.7513-62 GF 245-16-4 dated 10th June 1918 issuing instructions regarding the maintenance of Capital and Revenue Accounts of Krishnarajasagara and Allied works etc.,

2. Government Order No.Fl.5991-6039 GF 141-20-3 dated 4th April 1921 regarding the allocation of revenue derived from certain channels above the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir.

3. Correspondence ending with Note dated 14/15th March 1932 from the Secretary, Krishnarajasagara works.

4. Unofficial note No.D 1 Dis 2274-32-33 dated 4th June 1933 of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore (To be printed in extenso).

O r d e r No.

Dated, Bangalore, 19th January 1934.

In accordance with para 6 of the Government order dated 10th June 1918 read above, the charges for abatement of land revenue on submerged lands capitalised at 25 times the annual assessment have to be added to the capital cost of the Krishnarajasagara project. The Secretary, Krishnarajasagara works made certain proposals for waiving or reducing these charges on the ground that there are certain credits to be afforded to the project estimate. As stated by the Revenue Commissioner, the following questions require a decision:-

(i) Whether the value of the dry lands which were either in holding or were Government waste--assessed and unassessed-- and which have been submerged by the construction of the Reservoir, should be debited to the capital account of the project.

(ii) Whether the value of the submerged wet land should similarly be debited.

(iii) Whether the project should receive credit on account of the area set apart for free grants to the Palace, Military applicants etc., out of the lands acquired for the project.

(iv) Whether the project should get credit for the loss of

- -

S. O.

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. Fl. 4183-6—G. F. 247-33-1, dated 24th January 1934.

Capital and Revenue Accounts for the Krishnarajasagara and other Allied Works.

Issues instructions regarding the compilation of ——.

READ—

1. Government Order No. Fl. 7513-62—G. F. 245-16-4, dated 10th June 1918, issuing instructions regarding the maintenance of Capital and Revenue Accounts of Krishnarajasagara and Allied Works, etc.

2. Government Order No. Fl. 5991-6039—G. F. 141-20-3, dated 4th April 1921, regarding the allocation of revenue derived from certain channels above the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir.

3. Correspondence ending with Note, dated 14—15th March 1932, from the Secretary, Krishnarajasagara Works.

4. Unofficial Note No. D. 1. Dis. 2274—32-33, dated 4th June 1933 of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore. (Printed *in extenso*).

ORDER No. FL. 4183-6—G. F. 247-33-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH JANUARY 1934.

In accordance with para 6 of the Government Order dated 10th June 1918 read above, the charges for abatement of land revenue on submerged lands capitalised at 25 times the annual assessment have to be added to the capital cost of the Krishnarajasagara Project. The Secretary, Krishnarajasagara Works made certain proposals for waiving or reducing these charges on the ground that there are certain credits to be afforded to the Project estimate. As stated by the Revenue Commissioner, the following questions require decision :—

(i) Whether the value of the dry lands which were either in holding or were Government waste—assessed and unassessed—and which have been submerged by the construction of the Reservoir, should be debited to the capital account of the Project.

(ii) Whether the value of the submerged wet land should similarly be debited.

(iii) Whether the Project should receive credit on account of the area set apart for free grants to the Palace, Military applicants, etc., out of the lands acquired for the Project.

(iv) Whether the Project should get credit for the loss of assessment on the areas granted to the Palace and to the Government Agricultural Farm, and

(v) Whether the Project should get credit on account of improved supply for the existing wet irrigation both below and above the Reservoir.

2. Government direct that the value of each of the above items be assessed separately in accordance with the suggestions of the Revenue Commissioner and shown as indirect charges or indirect receipts of the Project in the *pro forma* Administrative Accounts of the Project.

3. The Comptroller is requested to take necessary action in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner.

4. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to furnish him with the figures to be taken in the Administrative Accounts under all these items.

S. SHAMANNA,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

To—The Comptroller to Government.
The Chief Engineer and Secretary, Krishnarajasagara Works.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Exd.—C. K.

No. FL. 4183-6—G. F. 247-33-1, DATED 24TH JANUARY 1934.

ANNEXURE.

Unofficial Note No. D. Dis. 2274—32-33, *dated the 6th June* 1933, *from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to Government, Krishnarajasagara Works, Bangalore.*

As far as I have been able to make out, the following questions require a decision :—

(1) Whether the value of the dry lands which were either in holding or were Government waste—assessed and unassessed—and which have been submerged by the construction of the Reservoir, should be debited to the Capital Account of the Project.
(2) Whether the value of the submerged wet land should similarly be debited.
(3) Whether the Project should receive credit on account of the area set apart for free grants to the Palace, Military applicants, etc., out of the lands acquired for the Project.
(4) Whether the Project should get credit for the loss of assessment on the areas granted to the Palace and to the Government Agricultural Farm, and
(5) Whether the Project should get credit on account of improved supply for the existing wet irrigation both below and above the Reservoir.

On the first question, there is no difference of opinion. It is agreed that the value of the land, whether assessed or unassessed, such as it was, should be debited to the capital cost of the Reservoir, the value being determined on a consideration of the extent and quality of the land submerged. There is no difficulty in fixing the value, in the case of assessed land, as it is usual to take 25 times the assessment to represent it. In the case of unassessed lands—which might have been culturable or not culturable—some investigation as to the quality of the land would have been necessary, but as it is too late now to undertake this investigation owing to the lands being under water already, I would suggest that the dry rate of assessment in respect of the unassessed portion may be taken at eight annas less than the dry rate on neighbouring assessed land. Such reduction is necessary as some portions might have been hilly, rocky, etc. This is about as fair a method as I can think of for fixing the value.

In regard to the second question, there can be no doubt that the capitalised value of the wet lands actually submerged by the Reservoir must be debited to its cost. As there is no difficulty in fixing this value, no further remarks are called for.

I now take up the third point, *viz.*, the area of 1,926 acres granted free to the Palace, Military applicants, etc. This is comprised partly of lands which were acquired for the Reservoir under the scheme of one-third surrender for settling the displaced population, and partly of Government unoccupied waste. It is noticed that on this point also, the opinion is unanimous that the value of the lands should be given credit for in the accounts of the Project. The question is as to how this value is to be determined. In regard to valuation of the lands which were Government waste and have become wet by irrigation from the Reservoir water, I agree to the procedure proposed by the Financial Secretary, in his Note, dated 6th January 1925, that the Project may be given credit for value in the form of full price of one-third area to be surrendered under the general scheme of one-third surrender and of cash contribution for another one-third.

As regards the lands which had been acquired for the Reservoir under the scheme of one-third surrender, these lands were the property of the Reservoir, and as such, the Project has to be credited with the wet value of these lands, or what these lands would have fetched if they had been sold as wet lands.

The claim of the Project for the wet assessment on account of the lands granted to the Palace and the Government Agricultural Farm is also a reasonable one. The water rate part of the assessment of these lands and its capitalised value may be deducted in the capital accounts of the Project.

In regard to the last question, *viz.*, credit to the Project on account of the improved supply for wet irrigation, both below and above the Reservoir, this may be considered under two divisions, *viz.*, lands which were already wet, but which have now received an assured supply on account of the construction of the Reservoir, and lands which according to *mamool*, were in receipt of hot weather supplies which supplies are now of an assured character. I do not think that it is possible to doubt the propriety of giving credit to the Reservoir account under both these heads. The irrigation in the Cauvery Valley was practically dependent on the flow in the river which particularly, after the construction of the Sivasamudram Works, was of an uncertain and precarious nature. The Reservoir has made the supply to these lands an assured one and under Section 54 of the Land Revenue Code, such supply would be a ground for increasing the water rate leviable on the land. The Government Orders sanctioning the resettlement of this area, show that the Survey Department has taken this fact of assured supply into consideration in fixing the resettlement wet rates on these lands and the increased rate which is attributable to the assured supply should be the basis for calculating the credit to the Reservoir. For exactly the same reason, on lands which were in receipt of hot weather supplies, according to *mamool*, but which were suffering on account of the uncertainty of the supply and are now assured, such enhanced value should be similarly taken into account and given credit for.

In the Notes of the Secretary, Krishnarajasagara Works, and the Financial Secretary, a suggestion has been made that the total loss of wet assessment on account of the submersion of the wet lands by the Reservoir may be set off against the income due to the Reservoir owing to the improvement in the irrigation facilities to the existing irrigation above and below the Reservoir by the construction of the Dam. I see, however, from the information furnished in the Notes that the total loss on account of the submersion of the wet lands is about Rs. 59,604 while the appreciation in the assessment value of the existing wet lands on account of better irrigation facilities provided by the Project is estimated at the least at Rs. 1,00,000. To set off therefore the one against the other, would be unfair to the Project. I would suggest therefore that each of the items may be considered individually and the exact debits and credits worked out and added to or subtracted from the Capital accounts.

W D 1426—GPB—445—21-2-34.